THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881. Amorements To. Day

Abbey's Park Theater-Fresh, the American. Alberty Park Jacobserves, in American Aguarium—Circia Matines.

Binoth's Theotre—One Rendred Wives.

Bijon Opera House—Stan and Sevent

Bossell's Managem Finalway and Print

Daily's Theotre—Nettes and Fina

Grand Opera House—Johns Williams. Haverly's 14th St. Theatre-Hobbiet. Maverly's 5th Av. Theatre-Treston. Haverly's Shle's Garden-Tourists. Coster & Blat's Convert Hatt-Ostreri, Mailon Master & Min's Convert Half-Convert Matter Medium Square Theatro-Hand Kris. Manuache Tempte-Memorium. Sam Francisco Ministeria-Arostway and Music Manderd Theatro-Millio Taylor. Theatro Comtone-Multigu's Sivel Wedding. Yony Pastor's Theater—Pirates of Pous Ysu. Lalon Square Theater—Pelicis. Metinor—Camille. Wallack's Theatre-The Upper Crust.

Why Hayes Should be Remembered.

Wind our Theatre-The Legion of Honor

This is the last full day of RUTHERPORT B. HAYES in the office of President of the United States. At twelve o'clock to-morrow the full term of four years, usurped by him, and to which SAMUEL J. TILDEN was legally elected, will have expired.

So quiet and dull has been the tenor of his administration, that he might be permitted to pass out of memory and into oblivion, but for one thing : His unprecedented and unparalleled crime of conspiring to be inaugurated and to hold the office of President, when he and his co-conspirators well knew that he had not been elected, must never be forgotten. A people indifferent to such an usurpation

could not expect long to preserve their liberties. We have had our first man who ever came into the White House by crooked and criminal ways; it is to be hoped we have had

our last. Farewell HAYES; a glad and everlasting tarewell!

The Funding Bill Passed.

The Funding bill, precisely as it came back from the Senate, was concurred in yesterday afternoon by the House of Representatives. It now goes to Mr. HAYES for his signature, and unless he is prepared to assume the responsibility of making the nation pay five and six per cent, interest for several mouths on over \$670,000,000, which eminent financiers say can be borrowed at three per cent., it will become a law.

After Mr. HAYES has signed the bill, the next interesting question will be: How will it work? In this case, as in many others, an ounce of practical experience is worth more than tons of theory. A very few weeks will determine whether, first, the public will pay par for \$670,000,000 of United States bonds bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per aunum, and, secondly, whether the national banks will, from their dread of the fifth section of the bill, go on and throw the country into the financial panic which they began to create week before last.

Every patriot will wish that the purpose of the bill may be attained peacefully, and without financial disturbance, not only for the absolute money saving involved, but also for the satisfaction of seeing thus demonstrated the high character of the na-

Men and Women in the United States. The United States have been called the paradise of women. Probably one reason why women are better off here than in older more densely populated countries is that there are fewer of them in this country in proportion to the men. In the European nations the female population is in excess of the male population, while with us the males are more numerous.

Of the total population of the United States, 25,520,582 are males, and 24,692,284 are females. The males therefore exceed the females by 888,208,

During the last ten years the male population has increased more than the female, and the explanation of the gain is to be found in the enormous immigration of the decade, which amounted to about three millions. That this is the true cause is shown by the circumstance that most of among the foreign population, though it constitutes only about one-seventh of the whole. Men are more ready than women to amigrate and make new homes, to which women may afterward come. Hence it is that the United States, the country of ploneers and adventurous spirits, have always shown a larger male population, in proportion, than can be found in any other country on the globe.

In 1870, our total population of 38,558,371 was made up of 19,493,565 mates and 19,065,506 females, the males being more numerous by 428,059. We have, therefore, gained in the ten years 6,027,017 males, and but 5,507,478 females, and this explains the greater excess of men, \$88,298, shown by the last census.

We have not yet received from the Census Bureau its classification of the foreign-born population as to sex, but in 1870 the sexes in the United States stood thus as to numbers: Excess of indive temales. 17,008
Excess of fereign males. 445,057

In our native population, therefore, the women exceeded the men as they do in other countries, though not in so great proportion as we find in Europe; but the excess of men among the foreign-born was enough to make up the deficiency and bring the entire male

excess up to over 400,000. Let us look at the distribution of sexes in 1860. It was:

Native males 13.8.6 Mill Native females 15.448.311
Foreign males 2.228.801 Foreign females 1.888.80
Excess of native males 5.008.80
Excess of foreign males 5.10.685

The proportion of males was, therefore, much greater among the foreign-born than among the native; but still in 1860 there population, while in 1870 the native women were shown to be in the majority by nearly 18,000. The destruction of the lives of men by the war goes far to explain that remarkable change, but the great body of immigration between 1860 and 1870 kept the males shead in the entire population by over 400,000. For no purposes of accurate comparison of population, however, can we take the census of 1870. Its imperfections are made manifest by the census of fast year.

In 1860 the males in the United States exceeded the females by 727,087 out of a total got any support from those British offipopulation of \$1,443,321. In 1880, out of a total population of 50,152,866, they were in excess by only 888,20%. Even with the help of foreign immigration, therefore, the males are considerably less in proportion to the females than they were in 1860.

But the present census will undoubtedly show that there are more men than women even among our native population; two or three hundred thousand probably, whereas the excess of females in France is 158,519, though in that country it is less than in any other State of western Europe. In the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Wales, out of a total population of but 31,628,-\$38, there are 892,088 more women than men. And in Germany, out of a total of 42.727,360. | the power of DINGAAN, the uncle of CETY-

the females exceed the males by 753,958. This disproportion, always lamentable, is of course due to emigration and to the tyrannous demands of the militarism which is sucking the life out of the States of con-

tinental Europe especially.

It is not boasting to say that we are better off than they, though in our cities and in our great manufacturing centres, where population is crowded, we are compelled to show also an excess of females struggling against heavy odds to make a living.

Catfish and Push-boat Navigation.

At last the Senate and House have agreed upon the terms of their monstrous swindle known as the River and Harbor bill. As finally passed, it takes from the Treasury \$11,141,800.

Article L. sec. 8, of the Constitution of the United States lays down the following as among the powers conferred upon Congress: "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and mong the several States, and with the Indian tribea."

These words with the statutes made in pursuance of them, have been held to justify Congress in voting millions of dollars to dig out streams, some of which, as Mr. KITCHIN expressed the matter in the House, a carfish could not navigate in the summer without great damage to his bottom side."

If, in regulating commerce, it can be, by a stretch of the imagination, conceived that Congress is empowered also to vote money for river and harbor improvements, it is at least evident that this power is expressly limited to foreign and inter-State commerce, and to commerce with the Indian tribes. Nevertheless, the bill of this year, like many of its predecessors, is crowded with expenditures for petty local creeks, used for enabling rafts to be pushed down stream from interior farms to the nearest produce store or grocery. A clause in the Constitution authorizing Congress to provide suitable regulations for the transaction of commerce is tortured to mean that it may devote the people's money to dredging frog ponds and trout streams.

The reports of the engineer corps show that in one case an appropriation was asked to make a stream three feet deep and thirty feet wide. To produce that moderate result the work is to consist of "blasting rocks dredging gravel, and constructing wing dams;" and when all is done, the result will be that "boats pushed with poles can go down." For another river, the Guyandotte, the engineers propose "improving it for push-boat navigation, by the construction of suitable chutes." Of a third stream it is gravely said that " for the full development of trade upon it some or all of the private mill dams should be removed or modified,' and these are the estimates for modifying the mili dams:

" An appropriation of \$5,000 was made June 14 1980 propriation was without the restrictions as to locality outsined in the first. The money thus far has been spent in conformity to the idea of making an open navi gation of ten or twelve inches depth at lowest water."

For securing this magnificent result the original estimate was \$100,000, but now it is hoped to do it for less; and producing ten inch push-boat navigation by modifying mill dams is called regulating commerce.

Bad as the bill was when it went to the Senate, that body made it worse. Item after item was doubled, trebled, or quadrupled Many new items were inserted. North Carolina alone secured over \$200,000 of the fresh plunder, among her gains being \$10,000 for Contentina Creek. Eighty-four provisions for new surveys and reports are made in the bill, which may be rightly considered as the seed sown for a crop of new expenditures in

future River and Harbor bills.

These little streams and big streams are nursed along with annual appropriations which, outrageous enough singly, become preposterous when taken in the aggregate of successive years. It was well said, during the debate, that "there has never been a case where an improvement has been started that it is not continued; it has rarely been the case where one was started and continued that it ever has stopped." In one case, after the Government had to lit a creek, a bill was brought in, charging it a round sum for the land the creek was built on. Streams that are to cost hundreds of thousands in order to make them fit to carry the excess of men over women is found push-rafts, only call for thousands an hually, and so disarm opposition. gress asks no specific result to be produced for any sum appropriated; and one of the oldest members of the Senate recalled that that body, ever since he had been in it, had voted year after year to improve the French Broad, and presumably would go on doing so to the end of time. Senator TELLER discovered these items:

The Fox and Wisconsin Rivers are in here with \$20 the We have spent upon them, I have not any doubt \$5.000,000; and if the improvement was put up and sold a corporation and it allowed to take toil, I doub thetaer it would bring \$500 in the market. I can pick one hundred tiems out of this bill where \$6,000 of exports never went out, in my judgment, in a single year. The other day somebody told me that in one of these great engineering feats, that doubled the water in a river down here, it was twice as deep as it was the year before, and I saked, 'How deep is it!' He said. year it was a foot; this year it is two feet;' and that i bout the way it is."

But after the satire, the argument, and the indignation had been poured out against the bill, both Senate and House, by great majorities, voted enormous sums for making puddles practicable, so that push-boats can be poled, and that logs can float, and catfish safely swim.

The African Boers.

The successive defeats encountered in his march across the Drakenberg range by a British commander acknowledged to be highly accomplished in the military art. and specially familiar with the conditions of South African warfare, will put a stop forever to the slurs which have, for some years, been current with regard to the prowess of the Boers. It will be remember ed that one of the pretexts for Sir T. SHEP were more men than women in our native | sroxe's forcible annexation of the Transvaal in 1877, was the failure of the Hol landers to capture Secocooni's stronghold in their first assault; but those who have dwelt upon this charge have found it convenient to forget that the British troops also failed to distodge him from his roel fortress, and that for three years after the overthrow of the Dutch Republic the Bapedi chief defied all the efforts of British mili-

tary power. The silly fletion, by the way, which ascribed cowardice to the Boers, never eers who had served in South Africa during the last Hollander insurrection in 1849 The fight at Boomplatz in that year, where the Beers were greatly outnumbered, was declared by Sir HARRY SMITH, who had seen war under Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterlao, to be one of the most severa skirmishes over witnessed; and another officer, who subsequently went through the fight at Inkerman, described Boomplatz as the heaviest fire he had ever been exposed to. When we see, also, to what disgrace and loss the British were subjected by CETYWAYO, it is well to bear in mind the great battle, in 1840, on the Black Umvolosi, when the Dutch farmers utterly annihilated

WAYO, at a time when the Zulu confederacy had reached the acme of its strength and

extension. It cannot be denied, however, that those who sympathize with brave men fighting for their liberties must view such a brilliant victory as the one at Majela with misgiving. It will tend, not improbably, to embitter British public opinion, and to encourage the foolish talk about British dignity and honor, to which a century ago the American colonies were sacrificed. The wrongheaded wilfulness, however, which persists in a wrong course, once undertaken, would perhaps find, in our day, fewer partisans if the English people could be made to see how lagrantly wrong the treatment of the Fransyaal has really been. But the fact is hat an astonishing ignorance regarding South African affairs seems to prevail in London, in circles otherwise well informed. Few of the London newspapers, for instance, seem to be aware that in 1852 the British Government, by a solemn treaty, guaranteed the right of self government to the Dutch emigrants north of the Vaal River. Now, this treaty has never been annulled with the consent of the weaker party, but was forcibly set aside in 1877 by the act of the stronger. Yet it was only the other day that a member of the House of Commons was uncontradicted when he averred in Parliament that Sir T. SHEP-STONE'S proclamation of annexation was made in response to an urgent appeal of the Dutch settlers for protection. Protection from what? it may be asked From CETYWAYO? But the Hollanders, as we have seen, had shown themselves competent to deal with a Zulu chief far more powerful. From SECOCOONI But the British themselves were to spend three years in the attempt to capture the Bapedi stronghold from which the Holland

ers had been but once repulsed. As to the alieged appeal, the simple truth is that, out of the 8,000 enfranchised burghers in the Transvaal republic, just 587 were induced to sign memorials in favor of annexation, while 6,591 signed the protests against it. Such is the gross ignorance or gross perversion of fact allowed to pass current in the British Legislature, which assumes to deal with South African affairs.

The Acme of His Popularity.

To-day Gen. GARFIELD reaches the highest point of his popularity. To-morrow it

will begin to decline. The Republicans are all for him when th sun goes down to-night. With the appointment of his Cabinet many will be disappointed, and will begin to wish they had never given him their support.

The army of office seekers is much larger now than it has ever been before. How large it is may be judged by the relative number of followers HAYES has as he goes out to those of GARFIELD as he comes in. Ninety-nine of a hundred of these are

doomed to disappointment; and then they will love GARFIELD no longer. To-day is GARFIELD's day; let him make the most of it. To-morrow he will be Pres-

ident and his sorrows will begin!

The Senate was engaged upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill yesterday. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Funding bill, thus finally passing it, and als passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Only half a dozen of the walkers wh started last Monday morning finished half the course last night, the ratio of dropping out beng unusually great. However, three of th half dozen are making excellent records.

Is Spitzkop the real name of the hill from which the Boers lately drove the British? The fight recalls one that occurred over a hundred years ago under similar circumstances. The British won it; but their victory got named after the wrong hill, and to this day figures under a name to which it has no title. If history is repeating hereoff, let her understand that this time Boston expects her to be accurate.

No matter how large an appropriation bill may be when it passes the House, it grows in the Senate. The Sundry Civil bill was reported to the latter body yesterday with its amount increased \$2.119,000.

It is strange that some Congressmen find easure in putting obstacles, year after year, in the way of the performance of so plain a national duty as the restoration of the Japanese indemnity fund. The story is an old one Eighteen years ago a rebellion existed in Japan largely caused by the liberal policy of the Tv. coon in opening sundry ports to foreign commerce, and in other ways cultivating foreign relations. The Prince of NAGATA, one of the insurgent local Princes, closed a strait included in his domains, and fired on the Pembroke, an American steamer that sought to pass through She escaped unburt, but the Wyoming proceeded to the spot and avenged the insult by sinking one of the Prince's ships and blowing up another, demolishing his land batteries, and carrying off his artillery. The damage done by fright and detention to the Pembroke was assessed at \$10,000, and Japan paid \$12,000, so closing up the transaction. Afterward, the French and Dutch suffered still more severely from like conduct, and accordingly England proposed that all four nations, including herelf as a general busybody, should thrash the Prince of Nagara. This was thoroughly flone by a combined fleet; and then England demanded and secured from the Tycoon a sum of \$3,000,000, to be divided as damages among the four powers. Our country took its \$750,000 but as it was on record that we were already satisfied, the money was never turned into the Treasury, but invested in bonds until it should be paid back with its increment. This should now be done, though it might be just to deduct prize money for the Wyoming's crew and for the relief of the families of those who were

Some of Fall River's factory operatives have taken their departure, with their families, from that scene of grinding competition. They are said to be going to England. Pactory life must be hard in Massachusetts if English factory work is an improvement upon it.

It will be Gen. Sir F. ROBERTS'S good luck to take command, in the Boer war, just after the preliminary blunders of rashness, want of knowledge, and inadequate forces have been made, and after sufficient troops have been supplied; precisely as it was Gen. Sir G. Worse LEY's fortune to take command, under like circumstances, in the Zuiu war.

Firmsy scaffoldings and platforms, cheaply thrown together for Friday's street show in Washington, seem to be preparing disasters for unwary occupants.

Can a State adopt laws entirely prohibiory of the sale of beer and alcoholic liquors without awarding compensation to the owners of property that is thereby largely reduced in value? This is the legal question that is raised in Kansas, where the newly adopted constitutional amendment and the legislation enacted in conformity with it threaten wine growers, brewers, and distillers with the loss of nearly all the capital invested by them in their business. Prior to the adopamendment, wine growing, brewing, and distilling were as lawful occupations in Kansas as any species of traffic or manufacturing, and the point is now made that laws which suddenly spring into force and practically destroy the money invested in these lines of business in effect, take away private property without compensation to its owners and are therefore.

in conflict with the fundamental law of the land Test cases involving this question will proba-bly be taken to the Supreme Court of the United

The Toronto reception of HANDAN, on Friday, may not equal in showiness the Washington inauguration of GARFIELD, but it will be at lonst as genuine a display of local pride, and a much greater exhibit of disinterested enthusiasm, for the all-conquering oarsman has no offices to distribute. The committee of arrangements has been at work for weeks. It has arranged an escort of HANLAN from Buffalo to Torento; a procession from the railroad station to the opera house. In which the Lacrosse and the Snowshoe clubs will take part; a concert by the band of the Thirteenth Battalion of Hamilton: a gymnastic exhibition by picked athletes of Toronto and Montreal; and then the presentation of the citizens' testimonial, the Sportsman's cup, the commemorative medal, the Canadian amateur oarsmen's testimonial, and perhaps the gun which a manufacturing company is to give. It is doubtful whether Garriello will feel happier or more honored that day over his laurels than HANLAN over his. If the Lieut, O'CONNELL who was killed in

battle with the Boers was a lineal descendant of the Liberator, as has been averred, he was engaged in bad business for a man with such an . But professional soldiers cannot pick out their tasks.

Our neighbor, the Staats-Zeitieng, calls the attention of the patriots of the Fatherland who have been assailing their fellow countrymen of the United States to the number of public school pupils of German birth or descent who were singled out for the distinction of receiving medals at the dedication of the obelisk. Out of one hundred selected for having the best records during the past six months in scholarship and behavior, one-half, to judge by their names, were German, although the proportion of German pupils to the whole number in attendance public schools is less than one-fourth. This evidence of German degradation in free America the Staats-Zeitung commends to the consideration of the critics in the old country.

Weather Inspector VENNOR's guess, in his almanac, that March would come in with storms of wind, has proved a good one; and it is due to him to say that this time he guessed without nedging. Still, if he could not predict that March would begin with gales, he would be of little account as a weather prophet

WHERE IS NEW YORK TO GO?

WASHINGTON, March 2. Will Mr. Conkling be conciliated by the appointment of Judge Folger to succeed Justice Hunt on the bench of the Supreme Court, and by converting his financial friend, Mr. Morton, into Secretary of the Navy? He has refused the Attorney-Gen-eralship through Judge Folger, as might have been anticipated after what had occurred between Gen. Garfield and Mr. Conkling at

But can he go on refusing, and shut New York out altogether? is a question soon to be asked He wanted the Treasury, and recently there was reason to suppose he might get it, against even a predetermined conclusion of Garfield's mind, made known to Mr. Morton at Washing

ton more than two months ago.

A frank and decided man would not have re opened that decision, or have encouraged hone doomed to disappointment. But Garfield's defeet of character is in the inability to say no when he intends it, and in his auxiety to please

everybody at the cost of candor.

Hence this complication about the Treasury and the heartburnings which are sure to follow the appointment when made. There is sudden resitation about giving it to Allison, who was originally assigned to the place, and who had the best reason for believing he was chosen after being called to Menter by Garfield.

Now there is talk of Windom, who has the Presidential bee in his bonnet. Conkling is answerable for this complacent ambition, from having in pleasant bapter referred to the Sep Minnesota, during a debate in th Senate, as a resource for the party in a certain contingency. Windom took it in dead earnest got up a delegation for Chicago, and from that lay to this he has posed as a candidate for the White House.

But now that Garfield is in Blaine's keeping and is surrounded by the personal influence which have long controlled his action, these forces will naturally prevail.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- From present indications, the nomination of Stanley Matthews will die with the session. Mr. McDonald and Mr. Lamar are the only two members of the Judiciary Committee who favor his confirmation. The former has been openly active in canvassing the Senate for votes, and the other was one of the Intermediaries through whom the so-called Wormley conference was brought about, by means of which Hayes reached the White House.

Mr. McDonald was a member of the Judiciar Committee when the Thurman act was originally reported. He supported it with zeal there and subsequently in the Senate. Mr. Matthews was the most ardent opponent of that law, in the interest of the corporations. The principle and the policy of that act have become a great political issue, which not a few Democrats have adopted as a portion of their party creed.

Questions growing out of this law are soon to come before the Supreme Court, and it is proposed to put the leading attorney for the Pacific railroads on the bench as a Judge to try them. In view of these facts, the course of Mr. McDonald in soliciting support for Matthews, by persistent appeals to Democratic

Senators, is surprising. The Fraudulent President is most anxious to have Matthews confirmed, and he unjustly ascribes to Mr. Conkling the responsibility for all the opposition to his favorite. Haves's interest in this matter, outside of his personal obligations to Matthews, as his confidential ounsel before the Electoral Commission, and his chosen agent in the negotiations for consummating the count, is well understood.

When Judge Swayne resigned from the court it was given out that his son would be appointed District Attorney for Northern Ohlo, Haves's son is a partner of young Swayne, and o course would be a beneficiary of this family arrangement. Behind the scenes Garffeld was

a party to the business,

If Matthews should be thrown over by nonaction, it is questionable if Garffeid would ven ture to renominate him, from the opposition which has been roused, and the reasons upo which it chiefly rosts. When he consented to the resignation of Judge Swayne before the 4th of March, so as to give the appointment of his successor to Hayes, he really desired to escape the pressure of Matthewa's friends, if the va cancy was to be filled by him, and to let the nomination go before the present Senate. Gar floid has no special affection for Matthews, and he probably exhausted the stock, in taking the part he did to induce Judge Swayne's retirement from the benen at the time chosen for that purpose.

Mayor Grace and the Street Cleaning Bureau Police Commissioner Nichols, who is Chairman of the Committee on Street Channes, said years day, that he was able to give a full, clear, and satisfa tory answer to all Mayor Grace's inquiries regarding the management and expenditures of the Street Cleamanagement and expectations of the Street Cosming Burgan, and that it would conclusively slow that the discrepancies alleged by the Mayor are only appared. For instance he said, for increased expectation for the over that of 1870 is partial due to the additional time and men required hist sommer 1 dump the gardene within the time allowed by law, and to carry it of the sea. We have nothing to concest here, and commissioner Nichols, " and we welcome the inflect investigation.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. W. it.—There instructions to the Asiley helt. O'Leary heat Weston and a duzen atthers in the first match in England. Then O'Leary and Hughes raced for it here O'Leary winning easily. Next Rowell came over and wreated it from 0'Leary. Weston then visited England and brought it back with him. Rowell recrossed the ocean and recaptured it. Least November he again with time a race in England. It he wins it the text time the belt will be his personal property, the holder having to win it three times in succession. Next week's race is not to the Asiley belt.

WIRES MYSTERIOUSLY CUT.

An Early Morning Attack on the Telegraph Lines on the Broadway Bunk Roof.

A watchman in an upper story of the Post Office saw two men on the roof of the National Broadway Bank, at the corner of Park place, at daylight vesterday morning. They were at work at the telegraph wires on the building at an hour so suspiciously early that the Post Office watchman called Policeman Kennedy's attention to the men on the roof. They saw them cut the wires, tie the ends in a bunch, and drop the wires into the street below. More policemen were summoned, and the bank building was surrounded as far as practicable, and the stairways thereabout were guarded. Then policemen went to the roof, but the men above had descended through a convenient scuttle

the stairways thereabout were guarded. Then policemen went to the roof, but the men above had descended through a convenient scuttle, meantime, and were not to be found. Thirty-two wires had been cut, and they hung from the high building on the opposite corner of Park place and Broadway, the "bunched" ends reaching the sidewalk. They belong to the Law Telegraph Company, and as they hung down they crossed several wires of the American District and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and all day yesterday caused much confusion in the three different systems. Why the wires were cut is a matter of conjecture, and who cut them is much more of a mystery. President Palmer of the Broadway Bank said: "I was abed and naleep when those wires were cut. How can I know who cut them?"

"Were they cut by men in the employ of the bank or at your instance?"

Mr. Palmer shrugged his shoulders, The wires, he said, belonged to the Law Telegraph Company, and he had notified that company, at the time of the disastrous sleet storm, a few weeks ago, that they must remove the wires from the roof of the building. The notice had thus far been disregarded, but Mr. Palmer suggested that perhaps these wires had been cut in response to his notification. At any rate he said the telegraph men were trespassers on his building, and had no more right to take possession of the roof of the bank building than they had to esize the office of the bank itself, and if the telegraph company persisted in sending rufflans there to annoy his tenants and to destroy his roof, the only course open to him was to get an equal force of the same sort of rufflans to protect his roof. Two years ago, Mr. Palmer said, the roof of the bank wiself, and if the telegraph company had simply assumed the right of way over his roof, and his tenants had complained. When the wires book down a month ago he had refused to let them be put up again, but they had been repaired without his knowledge, and now they had been cut he should resist to the utmost having them put up there agai

vaal. There is one other way in which we can lend a helping hand to our suffering brethren. In Holiand an expedition of the Red Cross Society is osing litted out. There is great need for medical service among the Boers. We can send our contributions to that fund. If we cannot actively help the cause, we can at least lessen the sufferings of those who are wounded in its defence. That is a noble mission.

We appeal to you, Americans, who appreciate the honest efforts of a nation struggling to regain an independence of which it was wrongfully deprived. We appeal to Irish-Americans, whose countrymen in the Green Isle, now so bravely struggling for land reform, with a greater and larger ultimate object in view, can only gain by a protracted contest in South Africa, which will weaken the power of England. We appeal to American Holianders who are proud of the history of their fatheriand over the sea. We appeal to all men and women who have sympathy for an honest and upright form. over the sea. We appeal to all men and women who have sympality for an honest and upright people, for a people that has for centuries struggled with nature, and that has added to civilization a territory half the size of the United States. We appeal to all those who have an inborn love for men who, tired of talk and promises, gird on their swords and fight for independence.

GEN. GRANT'S RETREAT.

The Design for Capturing Central Park for the Fair Abandoned.

The Executive Committee of the International World's Fair Commission, met vesterday at the headquarters of the Commission, 317 Broadway, with Gen. Grant in the chair. "Gentlemen," said Gen, Grant, after he had rapped sharply on the table to call the members to order, "this is probably the last meeting of the Commission that I shall be able to attend during the present season. I shall be away for some months. Some of the time I shall be at Long Branch, which will be equivalent to being in the city. Is the committee appointed on the sub-ject of new site in the room to give a report?" Gen. Grant turned half around on each side and was informed that none of the committee

and was informed that none of the committee was present.

Then Frederick A. Talebit of the Finance Committee said: "The feeling of the people is adverse to occuping Central Park. They believe that the Park cannot be taken without encreaching on their rights. The subscriptions already given are based on the proposition that the fair is to be held on Inwood site. That is the stipulation expressed in every subscription so far. The amount required, \$1,000,000, is being subscribed rapidly. In ten days, according to the rate of subscription in the last ten days, the required amount will be completed. (To Gen. Grant.) Your remarks, sir, in our last seession had an excellent effect. I mean that the people on the mortigers and of this island turred for its erection and equipment, and a fund would wented by the rection and equipment, and a fund would wented by the rection of the favor.

With an asylum of this kind open for the reception of the starving and friendless thousands who are to-day paring in minery, we should be spared the ingrewing sights and details thus new greet both eyes and early five vegrant from collect of from circumstances, would then be known—the notice to take before the maintenant of this trastitution. The handred of sightly syndromia for that the presents found so incline sine, and to commit to this trastitution. The handred of sightly syndromia for Marion leads to the destrict on the destrict of the first of the destrict of the first of the destrict of t this institution the buildred of rightly applicants for station lines retigns. Such of the destrible as were ply socially which to work, but from sheer lanners or wind claims of disposition infined to do as, could the hardly so considered to its braid and ware fluctuated disposition increases of which would willingly work, the work increases with the which would willingly work, all were incaparitable if an event who would willingly work, all the work in the called a normal tark. Such an asytim could in tradition to called a normal with the realise rooms, there we still interest and interest granted to the deserving of anytime could pass from it into hondest and comparative service, instead of a service with his substitution with the risk of failing at any moment into the army of communical into the army of the army

(To Gen. Grant.) Your remarks, sir, in our last session had an excellent effect. I mean that the people on the northern end of this island have come to the front. Whereas they had then subscribed only \$12,000, they have now subscribed \$110,000, and they are ready to increase the subscriptions."

Gen. Grant admitted that there was evidently a repular opposition to taking Central Park, and the people had to be satisfied in order that subscriptions might be obtained.

The Secretary read communications from Louisians and Wyoming Territory to the effect that the Legislatures would not meet until 1882, and that when the Legislatures do meet the subject of an appropriation for the fair will be presented. Colorado sent word that the Legislature has appropriated \$10,000 for the fair.

READING THE CLOUDS.

Weather Prophet De Voe Telling what They Reveal to Mim.

Mr. A. J. De Voe, weather prophet, of Hackenack, N. J., lectured yesteriny afternoon in room 24, hoper lustitute, before the Ladies' Social Science Asso-lation, on "Counts and What They Indicate." There were fifty or sixty falles present and a dozen men and ogs. At the close of his lecture the thanks of the indic-

vere voted to him.

Mr. De Voe said that nine-tenths of what scientific men Mr. be Ver said that nine-tenths of what selectific men, so called, have written about the laws governing winds and clouds as wrone. Show him a cloud in the sky and have a single the said that the said that the weather said the said that the said that the said that the said that the said the said that the weather can be accurately accurate

Poor Scholarship in the City Schools,

Commissioner William Wood said yesterday to the City Superintendent's report, the standard a cholarship in the various schools has been constantly lecroasing, and he difered a resolution to the effect tha where classes had been reported as "fair," or worse, for Where classes had been reported as "fair," or worse, for two years consecutively, the teachers of such classes and the principals of the schools be reported by name to the loans as that an investigation may be made. The resolu-tion was referred. The inhoring trusters were appointed. For the six result Ward, double Rogers, for two years, Seventicenth Ward, deeper H. Weier, for dury years, Twenty-lined Ward, theory in Morer for Your years, Twenty-lined Ward, Ward, was fed accepted. That at 2 Schupber Anderson, teacher for the Twenty-third Ward, was ac-cepted.

Cadet Whittaker's Papers.

The court martial in the Cadet Whittaker case nd other papers found in Whittaker's room for compar tout hood was written by Whittaker issues. Windare Religion of fry, one of the Experts of the Arent of Inquiry Massescent and then was shown the papers received to the said to write the would need a few and a fail to should be written. The court then adomined that Merchay, to should not be able to the said of the major and extent the court them adomined that Merchay, to should be able to the said of the papers as they whall be quite to the minute agree upon such of the papers as they whall be quite size that an interface either to admin as throw our, with page case to their contains. But as for whise administration has taken the court.

No Whole Man Need Apply.

No man who has not lost a limb is eligible to membership in the Fully Disabled Veterans' Association of Brooklyn. Its President, Gan, W. G. Steinmetz, ba.

International Copyright.

Loxnon, March 2,-A deputation of Britisl inthors and publishers vesterilar culled upon Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Frade, for the purpose of colombia to the dears of Feale, for the purpose of colombia to the results on several at the meeting or maintenance to do not be 12th or Petriany to compare the colombia to a conviction treaty between the colombia to a conviction treaty between the colombia to a conviction. We transport and said that they recommended how we do to not be a conviction of the colombia to the colombia to

One of the Indecenties of Lordon Journalism. From Truth.

I regret to announce the suicide of Angela Georgina Burdett Courts, baroness, which took place on the 12th unit, in the 67th year of her age. R. I. P.

The Early Education of a Great Figureier. From the Martined Commet.

In early life, on the home farm, it is said that
Jay Gould's special chore was watering the stock. Foli many a maid has toyed with kerosene And sailed to glory in a gorgeous glaye, Foli many a man has baked at givering, And flown promiseuss through the desert air,

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. SUNBEAMS. An Appent on Behalf of the Struggling Pa

servative home Government was not long with

held. The Liberals, who, under the leadership

of Mr. Gladstone, were then violently opposed

to this appayation are now in nower. Mr.

Leonard Courtney, Mr. Caamberlain, and other

prominent Liberals who were outspoken in

their sympathy for the Transvnal republic

are now members of that Government, and yet we know that since it has come into power it

has done nothing toward meeting the claims of

The people of the Transvaal, tired of waiting

for the fulfilment of promises made long ago,

have at last taken up arms in order to compel.

if possible, a recognition of their claims. They

know from history that England never relia

fully obtained, unless compelled to do so.

quishes nower, whether wrangfully or right-

The British Government, forced to make a

final declaration as to its intentions, has an-

nounced that it will meet the case with justice

and settle the difficulty in a satisfactory man-

ner, but that the prestige of her Majesty's Gov-

defeats which English arms have sustained.

clarations or promises of the British Govern-

ment. The time for appeals to the Britis

from that nation or its Government. There is

Money cannot be sent to the Transvaal direct

neither can ammunition be sent. All who wish to help the cause are therefore requested to sent their contributions direct to the "Roads Krais Vereeniging" (Red Cross Society), the Hame, Holland, Money sent to that society will be well and promptly employed, The Post Office issues international money orders to any amount.

A Philanthropical Prison-What A. T. Stew-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The

arnings of the Auburn prison for the month of February now a surplus of \$600." Had the late A. T. Stewart

State prison-preserving only as much severity of prison

discipline as was necessary for the maintenance of good

cost of such a structure would be the only cost is amply

demonstrated in the above paragraph relative to Auba

How One Man Would Run the Elevated Roads

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I could

run trains over the clavated rouds, for or no fur, in soch a way that it would be utterly impossible for those to come in collision either at or between stations, and at

the same time I would can trainsevery two and a saif

No Need of Bringing Over a Round Tower.

which were built by a County Kerry Irishman, St

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIE: In your

a hunder of men receiving \$4 per tay who never passed

off revelor means one is stanta mean all. Housing at through your countries his kindle will get many into your little and the first and a set in the stanta in the second of the second

A Chustly, Terrible, Awful Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NOW AS AN

American efficient a friend of humanity deeply for ested in laws have! on equity, makes traced, and you ment, and seing the character malacter for word a freshed, friend, at distribute to the character Oat has gone both to the word from linearity.

A Wholesale Oblinary Peem.

Frem the Boston Globe,

translor, and his tollowers and their descendants

art Might have Done.

P. v. D. W.

Heip now, Help all. New York, March 1, 1881.

honor of England."

the population of the annexed State.

-A bill is before the Connecticut Legislaare providing for ascertaining whether "life is exting" in deceased person." triots of the Transvant. When, a few years ago, the Transvaal re The average cost of converting sinners public was annexed to the Cape Colony by the colonial Government, the approval of the Con-

at Waterbury, Cons., according to the calculation of a paster, is \$800 apiece. It is remarked that no representative of

the leading public schools was found among the first six wranglers at Cambridge in the list lately issued. -Rome is again moving in behalf of a

orbits fair, to be held within its ancient walls; the Ring has been interviewed and expressed a willingness to subscribe handsomely Gen. Garibaldi has returned with his

family to Caprera, his health having been improved by the visit to the mainland. His new wife, originally a nurse in the family, rules him with a rot of iron. -The number of pilgrims who visited the

Vatican in 1871 was 13 Res; in 1872, 17,477; in 1873 8,115; in 1874, 9,128; in 1875, 13,673; in 1870, 19,786; in 1877, 34,508; in 1878, 13,025; in 1873, 19,171; in 1880, 19,827 -Cesare Moreno, late Prime Minister to King Kalakana, is now in Rome buttenholing members of Perliament to annex an Island he claims to have discov-ered in the Pacific Ocean. The island in question beongs to Holland.

... The new prohibitory liquor law in Kansas makes no exception in tayor of drugglats prepara-tions, clder and wine made in the State, or wine for sacramental purposes. It is thought that the statute is se strict that it will prove inoperative. ernment must be reestablished first, and that

the honor of England must be saved after the -The exposition for inventions and anplications of electricity to be held in Paris is to have ex hibits from Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, and perhaps other na A strange declaration, indeed, coming as it does from the lips of those who asserted themselves some time ago that no one could speak tions. The Germans expect to make a servation w locomotives procelled by electricity. of the "honor of England" in connection with -T. D. Jones, the Cincinnati sculptor.

the Transvaal annexation, since everything died a few days are. When Abraham Lincoin became President, Mr Jones desired to model his head for a bust. Mr. Lincoin was warned of his object, and when Mr. Jones approached him in the White House Lincoin said: from the entry of Mr. Shepstone into Pretoria up to the present time only reflected the "dis-In the face of such duplicity, the Transvaal Ah! are you the man that makes mud header

people have refused to put any faith in the de--William Cole has drawn a color line for himself at Floyd, Va. He is a criminal, and a negrocomstable holds a warrant for his arrest. Cole has introduced himself stop of a mountain, with a supply of tool and ammunition, and declares that, though he will submit nation is now past. Nothing can be expected like a lamb to any white officer, he will die rather the only one way in which those who are destrous arrender to a black one.

—There is, it seems, an American Literary of sustaining this just cause can do so. Money or supplies cannot safely be sent to the Transvaal. There is one other way in which we can

Union and Pare Liberature Bureau, which has under-taken to stop the sale of numeral books and periodicals on railroads. The Pennsylvania Company now stipu-lates, in its contracts with venders, that certain publications shall not be sold, and other companies are moving in the same direction, though the bureau reports like progress in the West. -The British colonies that have exhibited

he smallest increase between 1873 and 1870 are Ta-ian a and Western Australia. Neither of them pussesses ie same great attractions as their neighbors, but both tave lately shown signs of more rapid progress. New Zestand, the Britsin of the South, shows the most marked increase of population, that having risch from 290,000 in 1873 to nearly 484,000 six years later. -Cavalazzi, the dansouse of the Mapleson Opera Company, and wife of Charles Mapleson, tells a Chicago writer that Taglioni is still living in London, a

quiet, little, gray-haired old woman, who teaches the Prince of Water's children to dance; that Fauny Kilder is somewhere in Austria, the wife of the Emperor's nephew; that Cerite, Grahn, and Ecole are dead; and that, though it may be true that ordinary ballet dancers -A lawsuit is in progress between the new-rashroned and the old-fashroned Quakers is Indiana, the contest being over the possession of certain church property, but arising from differences of religious belief.

One branch of the Quakers no longer wear a peculiar habit; they do not wait for the spirit to move them is meetings, they have salaried preachers and have alsa-doned many of the other long-established Quater usages. The conservative branch claim that such worshipers are not Quakers at all, and should not be allowed to us Quaker meeting houses.

—The frontier battalion now in Texas consists of five small companies, numbering in all 129 officers and men, and during the last two years they

have performed the following services: 1,001 scouts, seven fights with Lodians, thirts-one Indian trails followed, five fights with outlaws, 645 fugitives from justice arrested, sixty-seven central attended by request of civil authorities, sixty-seven ball and other guards farnished 180 escorts supplied, 152 other assistances to authori-ties, 1,917 horses and cattle recovered, one Mexican -What the valley of the Red River of the

North, with its marvellous wheat fields, is to Dukots, that of the the Blue River is to Nebrasku. Taking its rise near eaching off into the most fertile portions of the State the river embraces in its arms the countes of Poli Butler, Hamilton, York, Seward, Clay, Filtmore, Sains, Gaze, and Pawnee, exclusive of those along the largest branch, the Little Blue. To all these sections it affords adoundant water for a great humber of mills now us specia-tion, and has mill and factory size enough lett to supply the State with all sorts of manuscrines. This validy

-Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Dean of Logansport, Ind., had a remarkably pretty and bright budy. The agent of a traveling theatrical company as wit, and his wife to retire from the show historia. Towas fully, he said, considering that he was a prespectage inteler, and the \$20 a wiek was no great object, to divide the family any longer. Mrs. Boan was took of exhauses he boles to a militing and once, and would not comen to stop. Argument proving of no avail, the faller shot the commuter, had a fight with the manager, and at tracted a greater wil, but finally carried of the press.

-The Noah and Lewis families stand well in Washington. The marriage of William B. Lewis by Miss Carria Noah was announced to occur at the Charels of the Assention; but Judge Noah, the properties bride's to the next station in 1% minutes. Now train No. 2 is ready at Harlein, but does not start until No. 1 is ready ready at Harlem, but does not start until No. I ts ready to leave the second station, the signal to be given by the actions at the second station. Then train No. 2 runs extend the train No. I take a think a no. I would allow us train to feare a station into it got the agonal from the next station to come whead.

I take these resistations there would be no possibility of a contison, and trains could be true on time until a requirity in a fee as in the cleaves day to day.

These suggests could be given by electric corts operated by wire from othe station to the next. To proved misoned starting at would have going on one trace, and implie boils as engineers call them, on the other. If 20 implies is not time choogie between its ints, take that the disapped of at or between stations, and perhaps chilical to go home without he leg of his heat.

As the Existence of the Assembler, but their North the projective black of latter, has published a card stating that the energy ment is decision. Lowis was a department cloth on \$1,000 a year, and that was all his means, but he assemed Miss. Noth that he had a large amount of respects and simply used his salary for social expenditure, on the other hand, he told his friends that the miles would seeme his advancement, through June Noule's indicates, and he had been a seemed to the miles which the best of the miles which the miles which the best of the miles which the be hought jewelry and chier hours estensible for his betroined wire paid for them with worthless checks, pawred them, and sport the proceeds in drink. On learning of these mislands, Mass Noah promptly dismissed him.

-Vienna physicians have been examining with most interest a three-year-old pair of rains, who are not less of a ratural curlisher than the standard twind were. From the breast bone down they have believe To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is no necessity of sending to Ireland for a round tower. We have one in Rhode Island, and we have pillars with inscriptions thereon in Central and Southern America, were error too breast code they die start and holy, a base that they are the wordy separate and one holy in the regarders. They have ship we less said took but four areas. The soulse of heating in the twenty of the less said functional. At the cross of the said cast in the code of the heads looks by certain and said cast in the code of the heads looks by certain and said cast in the code of the heads looks by certain and said of the bound of the heads looks by certain and said of the bound of the heads looks by code of the looks of The tribe arrive come in colding and some furthers 2.2 the terms. Though the pair have one hade made the for set the coldinary of the some hade. The had for settle to be commenced only with the lighthest of the graph root with the lighthest.

Lord Odo Russell, English Ambassular St Berin, who has mention greated for a dis-tile remnest british of the Dial - Better a god a Loof Weller, Royal, 471 Warrington, 12 of the Color, 12 of the C which the control of Emile villes to impost the part of the forms who was been at the forms of the Park, when he was he will be its manner of the part of the forms of the part of

- It has been resulted by the Minim pality.

g Kone has the vine path the tell to write the quarter, which he because with the arm

THE SECTION OF THE PROMISE

Ten me not there is an entered Because I show to set A man that sees I and Kosmite small tetta me Calmet

For this impossion y lesson.
As you, the most adore.
I should not love you, lanes, so much. Loved I not Carfield more !